

**Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

#### **A. The Research Design**

The type of this research is a correlational research. The research consists of two variables. The first variable is students' simple past tense comprehension as the independent variable (X), the second variable is ability in writing narrative paragraph as the dependent variable (Y). According Jhon, W. Cresswell, in correlational research designs, investigators use the correlational statistical to describe and measure the degree of association (or relationship) between two or more variables or sets of scores. So, a correlational is a statistical test to determine the tendency or pattern for two (or more) variables or two sets of data to vary consistently.

#### **B. The Location and Time of the Research**

This research was conducted at Senior High School 11 Pekanbaru which is located at Pekanbaru. The research was conducted from January to February 2017.

#### **C. The Subject and The Object of the Research**

The subject of the research was the students at the first grade of Senior High School 11 Pekanbaru, and the object of this research was the students' simple past tense comprehension and their ability in writing narrative paragraph.

## D. Population and the Sample of the Research

The population of the research was the students at the first grade of SMA N 11 Pekanbaru. The students divided into nine classes. The total number of the first grade at SMA N 11 Pekanbaru was 276 students.

**Table III.1**

### The Population at the First Grade of Senior High School 11

#### Pekanbaru

No	Class	Population			Sample		
		Female	Male	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	X MIA 1	16	14	30	0	0	0
2	X MIA 2	21	11	32	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>
3	X MIA 3	20	9	29	0	0	0
4	X MIA 4	19	11	30	0	0	0
5	X MIA 5	16	15	31	0	0	0
6	X IIS 1	13	19	32	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>
7	X IIS 2	14	17	31	0	0	0
8	X IIS 3	17	15	32	0	0	0
9	X IIS 4	13	16	29	0	0	0
<b>The Total Population</b>				<b>276</b>			

*From SMA N 11 Pekanbaru*

Because of population is too large, so the writer will take only 20% of them (60 students) for the samples. According to Gay and Airsian Peter, (2010:322) the sample for correlational study is select using an acceptable method, and 30 participants are generally consider to be minimally acceptable sample size. The sampling technique is proportional random

**Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang**

1. Diarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Diarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

sampling technique. It means that every students at the first grade get the same opportunity would be the samples.

The sampling technique is proportional random sampling technique, but the school did not give opportunity to the writer to take the randomized students. So, the school gave two classes to the writer become the sample of this research.

## **E. The Technique of Collecting Data**

In this research, the writer used test to collect the data. Brown stated that test is a method of measuring of a person's ability, kownledge or performance a given domain (Brown, 2007). There are two kind of test that can be do in this research, they are:

### **1. Multiple-chooice Test**

It means that the students choose one the correct answer among five option. These test will use to measure the students' comprehension about simple past.

### **2. Make writing narrative paragraph based on three the topic given to the sample. The students only choose one topic to be discussed.**

**Table III.2**  
**The blue Print of Simple Past Tense Comprehension test**

Indicator	Number of Items	Item Number
Adeverb of Time	5	2, 10, 16, 26, 31
Positive Form in Verbal Sentence	5	1, 5, 13, 27, 35
Negative Form in Verbal Sentence	5	11, 18, 21, 24, 33
Interrogative Form in Verbal Sentence	5	7, 9, 17, 19, 30
Positive Form in Non-Verbal (Nominal)	5	3, 12, 25, 29, 34
Negative Form in Non-Verbal (Nominal)	5	8, 14, 20, 23, 28,
Interrogative Form in Non-Verbal (Nominal)	5	4, 6, 15, 22, 32
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 Items</b>	<b>28</b>

*Source from Research Instrument*

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

© Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

UIN SUSKA RIAU

**Table III.3**  
**Assessment Aspects of Writing Narrative Paragraph**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

No	Aspects Assessed	Score			
		1	2	3	4
1	Content				
2	Organization a. Orientation b. Complication c. Resolution				
3	Vocabulary				
4	Grammatical Features a. Action Verb b. Temporal Connectives c. Past Tense				
5	Spelling & Punctuation				
Total					
Maximum Score		20			

*Source from the rubric of the School*

Explanation of score:

1 = incompetent

2 = competent enough

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Diarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

2. Diarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

**Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

3 = competent

4 = very competent

$$\text{Final Score} = \frac{\text{TotalScore}}{\text{MaximumScore}} \times 80$$

## F. The Technique of Data Analysis

In order to find out the correlation between simple past tense comprehension and ability in writing narrative paragraph is analyze statistical. According to Neil (2012), in analyzing the data in this research, the researcher used simple regression by formula:

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2] [n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Statistical the hypotheses are:

$$H_o: r_o < r_t$$

$$H_a: r_o \geq r_t$$

$H_o$  is accepted if  $r_o < r_t$  or there is no significant correlation between simple past tense comprehension and ability in writing narrative paragraph at the first grade of Senior High School 11 Pekanbaru.

$H_a$  is accepted if  $r_o \geq r_t$  or there is a significant correlation between simple past tense comprehension and ability in writing narrative paragraph at the first grade of Senior High School 11 Pekanbaru.

To analyze the students' comprehension about simple past tense, the writer will use this following scale:



**Table III.4**

**Classification of Students Score in Simple Past Tense**

Score	Category
80-100	Very good
66-79	Good
56-65	Enough
40-55	Less
30-39	Fail

*Source from English Teacher*

It means that to get score 0-100 for the students' simple past tense comprehension. The writer will use the formula:

$$S = \frac{R}{N} \times 100$$

Where:

S = Individual score

R = Right answers

N = Number of items

100 = Standard Mark

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

## G. The Validity and the Reliability of the Test

According to Brown (2003) said that reliability has to do with accuracy of measurement. It means that in the obtaining how far the test or instrument test is able to measure the same subject on different occasions indicating the similar result. The characteristic of reliability is sometimes termed consistently.

In this research, to know the reliability of the writing test, the writer used inter rater reliability, because the writer had two raters in order to score the students' writing ability. Gay says that inter judge reliability can be obtained by having two (more) judges independently score to be compared to the score of both (more) judges. Then the scores of rater 1 were correlated with the scores of rater 2 by using Pearson product moment correlation formula. The higher correlation, the higher the inter judge reliability.

Validity in general refers to appropriateness of a given test of any its component parts as measure of what it is purposed to measure. Referring to Bambang, if a measurement is as the representative of the ideas or the appropriate material that will be measured called content validity. It means the test will be valid to the extent that is measured what it is supposed to measure.



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Diarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

2. Diarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

In this research to know the validity of the test, the writer used three kinds of validity to assess a good test. They are content validity, face validity, and construct validity. Content validity because the writer wants to measure the students simple past tense comprehension and their ability in writing narrative paragraphs in the end of this research. The writes used test instrument in which question were based on categories studied in writing at the first grade Senior High School 11 Pekanbaru. Moreover, the material was provided on students' hand book and the other resources.

Besides, the face validity of the test can be seen from its format of the test that looks right for the tester, teacher, testes, and also the writer can ask her friends whether the research instrument already had the face validity. The research instrument has to show to the advisor before the writer doing the research. Then, the reasearch instrument has to neatly type, the test should be written or typed as clear and neat as possible, and giving a clear instruction for the tester, so that the writer instrument look right. A good validity is not only has a face validity and content validity but the construct validity is really important to use. The construct validity in this research is using multiple choice test itemsthat is suggested by Gronlund. As a summary, by using the face validity, content validity and constract validity can guarantee the validity of the research.